THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9140. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1780.

By Particular Desire,

For the Benefit of Mr CHALMERS.

On WEDNESDAY Evening next, April 5, will be presented, (the LAST TIME) the favourite Comedy of the

SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Joseph Surface,	Mr WOODS;
Sir Peter Teazle,	Mr CHALMERS;
Charles,	Mr CAUTHERLEY.
Mrs Candour,	Mrs HITCHCOCK;
Lady Teazle,	Mrs SMITH.

With an INTERLUDE, and other Entertainments, as will be expressed in the bills of the day.

To which will be added, (the last time), the favourite Pantomime of

HARLEQUIN FORTUNATUS.

With considerable ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS.

Harlequin, Mr CHALMERS.

In which Character he will FLY THROUGH the

HOGSHEAD OF FIRE.

Tickets delivered by WILLIAM HENRY for that night only.

By the end of this Week will be published,

And sold by J. Balfour and Co. W. Gordon, M. Drummond, A. Donaldson, J. Bell, J. Dickson, W. Creech, and C. Elliot, Edinburgh, and W. Coke, Leith,

Inscribed to the Immortal Memory of the Hon. COLONEL MAITLAND,

SAVANNAH: A POEM.

In TWO CANTOS.

Second Edition. 20 Pp. 4to. on a fine writing paper.

By Mr COLVILL.

Remarkable incidents in the memorable Siege, and some very singular Characters peculiar to these bad times, are occasionally displayed throughout the Poem.

BACON.

TO be SOLD by auction, upon Thursday the 6th day of April inst. at twelve o'clock mid-day, at Mr Grant's Warehouses, Bernard-street, Leith, about Two Tons BACON FLITCHES. To be put up in lots as purchasers shall incline.

From the London Papers, March 28.

Cadiz, Feb. 18. All the ships belonging to the division under the command of Don Miguel Gaston, are now repaired, and fit for sea. The French ship Le Hector has received orders to join the said squadron, which is shortly to return to Brest. Don Cordova will remain with a few ships near the Streight of Gibraltar: the rest of his squadron, with 10 battalion of our troops, are ordered to America and the West-Indies, where it is expected the greatest scene of war will open the next summer.

The siege of Gibraltar will also be carried on with great vigour, as soon as the season will permit; for which purpose six battalions of fresh troops, viz. three of the Walloon guards, and three of the Spanish guards, are arrived in the camp of St Roch with a considerable supply of ammunition and provisions.

Naples, March 10. The King has established a new Academy of Sciences and Belles lettres in this capital, and has appointed the Prince of Fraca Villa, Lord High Steward of his Majesty's Household, to be President, and the Chevalier Macedonia, Intendant of Portici, to be Vice President.

Paris, March 12. On the same day that the edict for the propagation of the two twenties was registered in parliament, an arret was made in that assembly, for the purpose of making some representations to the King concerning that law.—In consequence of this, the Chief President, and two Presidents of the court, repaired to Versailles on the 4th inst. which was the day appointed by the King for their reception.—About noon they were admitted to an audience, and finding the King surrounded by his Ministers, the first President spoke as follows:

"Sire, Your Parliament, by registering with an unanimous voice the edict which you have been pleased to address them, have yielded to the zeal with which they are animated for the success and glory of your arms, and to the respect and submission with which they are filled for your sacred person.

"Your Parliament, led by the most entire confidence in your justice and goodness, of which you have given such ample proofs, find themselves incapable of making any observations upon the multiplicity, the nature, the duration, or the form of collecting those taxes, the prorogation of which has been decreed.

"The fidelity which the Parliament owes to your Majesty, makes it necessary that they should humbly represent how extremely just and worthy of your Majesty's dignity it is to animate and support the efforts of your people.

"Doubtless it is owing to unavoidable circumstances, such as fidelity in the execution of old and new engagements, and exactness in the discharge of state debts, which have prevented your Majesty from complying with the inclination which you announced on your very first accession to the crown, to alleviate the weight of impositions, and have compelled you to suspend the exercise of your benevolence.

"But at least, Sire, it will be incumbent on the justice of your Majesty to soften, at this moment, the mode of collecting the twentieths, and not to suffer the proprietors, under the pretext of establishing better regulations, to be exposed to reiterated scrutinies, entirely incompatible with their peace.

"It is equally required of your justice to abridge the duration of this imposition, and to put it on such a footing that it shall be regarded only as an extraordinary succour, and not to be demanded but under such exigencies as render it indispensible.

"Œconomy, Sire, is a rich and inexhaustible fund, the prolific resources of which may be productive of the means of shortening the period of taxes.

"It is by œconomy alone that you can establish that excellent proportion between expences and resources, in which consists the grand foundation of every prudent administration.

"It is by œconomy alone, under the influence of which your Majesty has so happily designed your plans, that your Majesty can procure to yourself the solid satisfaction of seeing your kingdom flourishing; and, what will touch your Majesty's paternal feelings still more forcibly, it is the only means by which you can see them happy."

The King returned the following reply to this address:

"It is with great satisfaction that I observe the zeal of my Parliaments, and the confidence that they repose in those measures which I have adopted for avoiding, as much as in me lies, any augmentation of the charges of my people. I rely upon their submission, and upon their fidelity—they may safely rely upon my protection.

Paris, March 15. The clergy had advanced 25 millions to the King, 10 of which his Majesty will advance to the Congress of the United States of America.

Versailles, March 15. The 12th of this month, the Sieur Gerard, Minister Plenipotentiary from the King to the United States of America, who is returned from his mission, had, on his arrival there, the honour to be presented to the King by the Count de Vergennes, Minister and Secretary of State for the foreign affairs.

Amsterdam, March 16. A placart is published here by the States, for recalling all their seamen now employed in the service of foreign powers. All those in Europe are to return home by the end of April; those in the East and West Indies, Africa, &c. on the first notice they may receive.

Hague, March 18. A Courier extraordinary is arrived here with advice that the Princess of Asturias was happily delivered of a Prince on the 5th instant.

Hague, March 19. The States of Holland and West Friezland separated the 16th instant, and will hold their ordinary assembly on the 29th. The Chevalier York had a conference with the States General, in which their High Mightinesses gave permission to the Court of London, to march 200 Germain recruits through Holland, in order to embark for America.

LONDON.

The Count de Grasse with six of the line went out on a cruize, in hopes to intercept the homeward bound fleet under convoy of the Charon. But Sir Peter Parker, with a much inferior force, left Jamaica at the same time with our fleet, which went through the Gulph, while he pursued the enemy in the windward passage, where it was expected he would certainly fall in with them.

The Leviathan was so near the Havannah, as to see five sail of men of war of the line and several transports, on board of which troops were embarked on a secret expedition.

Information has been brought by the Proserpine, that may be depended upon, that two of the transports, having on board a part of the troops which sailed from New York under Sir Henry Clinton, had arrived at the Leeward Islands, before the Proserpine sailed. They had been blown off the coast of America by a storm, which had driven them down to the West-Indies. What was become of the rest of the fleet they know not. Sir Henry sailed on the 26th of December last, and has not been heard of since.

The Proserpine also brings information that upon General Vaughan's arrival, with Carey's regiment, in the Leeward Islands, an expedition was planning there, and to be executed in those islands; as a part of Sir Henry Clinton's army had been driven thither, General Vaughan had resolved to make use of them in that expedition.

At Cape Francois they expect Mons. Guichen, with his sixteen ships of the line, besides frigates, and ten thousand troops. There are many reasons for fearing that Jamaica is the object of this great force. Jamaica is defenceless against Guichen, who may be reinforced by the four ships at San Domingo, and by six more of the line, which the Spaniards have at the Havannah, lying idle.

There will be full 40 sail of the line in the Leeward Islands, when Walsingham's fleet, consisting of seven ships of the line, shall have arrived there; there were near 30 of the line, when advices came from thence, and then Rodney had not joined them, nor the Triumph, and two others of the line, that went from Portsmouth and Cork to the Leeward Islands, are now on their passage thither and near their arrival.

A letter from Cowes, March 22, says, "This morning early a French privateer was run on shore at the back of this island, and entirely lost; the crew put on board another privateer which was in company with her. It is supposed that they were waiting to intercept some of our homeward-bound West-Indiamen."

The health of Prince Edward continuing very fluctuating and precarious, his Royal Highness goes abroad every day by the advice of the physicians, for the benefit of the air.

The Royal Sovereign, a first rate, now on the stocks in his Majesty's dock-yard at Plymouth, having stood full three years to season in the skeleton, according to an order of the Admiralty Board, is ordered to be set on, and finished ready to launch as soon as possible.

The difference between the East India Company's sales this year and the last, is six hundred thousand pounds, which the former are deficient in.

The clause in Mr Burke's bill, which was to oblige the Royal Family to eat and drink by contract, became such a jest among people of every degree, that the patriot was ridiculed wherever he went. He became at last so much the butt of every company, that he expunged the clause respecting the Household.

The increase of the power of the Crown is the great complaint of the Patriots; but, let any man of sense only take a view of our constitution at this moment, and at the time it was founded, and it will appear, that Mr Burke, and his coadjutors are totally without cause of complaint on this head. Let us only take a view of it from the Petition of Right in Charles the First's reign——we shall see the Star-chamber, and the High Commission Courts are abolished, martial law, and the power of levying taxes are disclaimed, the forest laws are disused, military tenures, purveyance, and pre-emption are no more, Placemen are excluded from the Commons, the power of pardoning in case of impeachments is restrained, the Habeas Corpus act is passed, the seats of the Judges are rendered permanent, the Bill of Rights, and the Act of Settlement are established, and Parliaments are made septenuial. Besides these, the Crown is stripped of its ancient revenues,—it is even made poor, and almost entirely dependent on the will of Parliament, both for support in one respect, and maintenance in another. Thus this great and dreadful executive magistrate, about the increase of whose power so much has been lately said, has neither independence, nor strength enough to form even the smallest check upon the two other branches of the Legislature; nay, he is deprived of that regal power which the founders of our Constitution intended. These are facts which cannot be denied; they stand upon the page of history irrefutable, and are to be found, with comments, proving the decrease of royal prerogatives, nearly as they are now stated in many authors of the highest repute,—men to whom Mr B—— in point of political judgment, is no more than M. of R—m to Lord N—h.

If a man wished to collect the real sense of the majority of the people of England, he certainly ought not to look for it either among the petitioners or the protestors. The majority undoubtedly lies between them. This may be inferred from the gross numbers of both petitioners and protesters, who, joined together, bear very little proportion to the number of inhabitants supposed to be contained in the kingdom. In the city of Westminster, a petition was signed in favour of the late unfortunate Dr Dodd, by *twenty-four thousand* house-keepers. The petition from the same city to Parliament, presented lately by Mr Charles Fox, scarcely contains *five thousand* names. How differently does the city of Westminster think from the mighty corporation of Nottingham, signed only by 18 burgesses! And how well satisfied must the inhabitants of Westminster be with the present Administration, when all the eloquence of a Fox, and all the weight of Richmond, Keppel, &c. were not able to procure 5000 names to a petition!

The expedition from Jamaica sailed on the third of February. It consisted of 1500 troops, and seven vessels, of small draft of water. It is supposed to be gone upon a plundering scheme, to the river Dloce, to attack the Spanish settlements of Guatimala.

Anecdote of *Captain Macbride.*—This gallant officer, just before the close of the last war, when he was only a Lieutenant in the navy, sailed from the Downs in a man of war's long boat with only a dozen men, cut a brig out of Dunkirk harbour at the time of high tide, and made his way out to sea with his prize, in spite of a severe cannonading from the enemy's batteries.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, Feb. 27.

"A number of men of letters having instituted in this city an Academy of Sciences, on the plan of those established with such utility in the principal cities of Europe, his Majesty, approving of this establishment, has taken it under his royal protection; and hath granted for the meetings of the Academy, the apartments which were appropriated formerly for the Junto of the three estates, in the royal palace de las Neufcades. This new literary corps will consist of twelve honorary members, chosen from among the principal personages of the kingdom, twenty-four Academicians, twenty-four Supernumeraries, and a competent number of free associates and correspondents in foreign countries. The objects of the labours of this Society will be natural philosophy, mathematics, scientific observations and calculations, especially as to the relation which they may have with agriculture, arts, and industry; and likewise as to whatever concerns the language, history, and literature of the Portuguese. The Academy are beginning to form a library and a national museum, and they intend every year to propose premiums for those persons who shall most ably treat the subjects which may be chosen as the most proper for the advancement of the sciences."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, March 25.

"His Majesty's frigate, the Stag, brought into this port yesterday a French privateer schooner, of 14 guns, and 90 men, which she had taken after a close pursuit, off the western coast of this kingdom.

"The curiosity of the public is so strongly excited by the singularity of three boys making a re-capture of the Lively, now at the Custom-house-quay, that crowds are drawn there every day to view those intrepid little heroes, and the prize they brought in. The eldest of them is not more than 18, the youngest not above 15. The cargo is estimated at 11,000l. and the salvage the captors are entitled to, one eight of the ship and cargo.

"The following strange robbery, &c. has been committed in the county of Clare:—On Saturday, the 12th of February last, a nefarious gang of rogues, among whom was a woman, as perceived by the tract of her shoe, dug up the graves, broke open the coffins, and mangled the corpse of Margaret Ringrose, otherwise Armstrong, late of Ballyvannan; and of Jacob Ringrose, her son, who were buried in Movnoe, a small distance from the village of Scarrifin, in the county Clare, and, having cut the head and the arm off the said Jacob, stole away the same, with some vile design, or for some wicked purpose.—A reward of 100 guineas is offered for apprehending the offenders.

"On Wednesday night last, about 12 o'clock, [illegible] ladies attended by a servant boy, were going down [illegible] Quay, they were seized by two ruffians, and carried [illegible] lane leading to Bow-street, where the villains attempted to ravish them, and would have effected their purpose, had not been for the timely assistance of a gentleman who [illegible] their cries; and though there was a watchman within [illegible] doors, he would not stir, though applied to by the boy. When the gentleman came up, he would certainly have taken them, but the situation of the ladies required all his attention.

From the London Papers, March 30.

LONDON.

The reports of the Deputies from ſeveral States to the Aſſembly of the States-General, holden at the Hague on the 3d inſt. concerning the affair between Commodore Fielding and Count de Byland, were as follow:

"Reſolved, that Count Byland was by no means the aggreſſor, but that Commodore Fielding, on the contrary, inſulted the flag of the Dutch nation, by forcibly examining the Dutch Merchantmen, and by detaining ſuch of them as he thought proper.

"Reſolved, That a general and unlimited convoy is abſolutely neceſſary to protect the commerce of the United Provinces, and that even ſuch goods as are not expreſſedly deemed contraband by the different treaties, are not to be ſent out without a convoy; and,

"Reſolved, That the Deputies from the ſeveral States do move in the Aſſembly for an unlimited convoy, and intreat the Deputies of the reſt of the States to vote and declare themſelves for the queſtion."

Extract of ſome private letters brought by the laſt mail from Holland, dated March 24.

"The States of Holland have adjourned their Aſſembly to the 29th of this month; and all we can learn they have done in their laſt ſitting is, the regulation of the taxes for the current year, which had been retarded by the refuſal of the city of Amſterdam to give its conſent. A regulation has alſo been made relative to the quotas of the different provinces, towards fitting out of the 52 ſhips of war in queſtion; and laſtly, the States have taken a pre-advice relative to the ſuccours reclaimed by Great Britain, which, we are informed, is worded in very moderate terms, and contains a refuſal. We do not abſolutely know what reaſons are alledged for the non-compliance in queſtion; but, it is ſaid, that among the reſt, the Republic pleads the not having it in her power to grant the ſuccours required. This pre-advice has been ſent to the States General, for them to forward it to the reſpective Confederates, for their opinions, that their High Mightineſſes may take a formal reſolution upon this ſubject.

"Count Welderen, Envoy Extraordinary from the Republic to the Court of London, has, it is ſaid, in a letter to the Greffier Fagel, dated March 9. given that gentleman notice, that in conſequence of an invitation from Lord Stormont, he had a private conference with that Secretary of State the preceding evening, in which his Lordſhip deſired he would communicate to the States General his maſters, that if their High Mightineſſes refuſed to furniſh the ſuccours to Great Britain ſo ſolemnly ſtipulated by treaty, and reclaimed by the Engliſh Ambaſſador at the Hague, the King his maſter would be obliged to order all the Dutch ſhips indiſcriminately, with or without convoy, that his ſhips ſhould meet at ſea, to be viſited; and that all the merchandize and effects they had on board, which were found to be for account of either the French or Spaniards, ſhould be declared lawful prizes, and confiſcated; as it is by no means juſt or equitable, that the Republic ſhould be exempt from the obſervance of their part of treaties, and England expected fully to keep to theirs.

"It is ſaid, the province of Overyſſel has not only conſented to the fitting out of 52 ſhips of war, but alſo to the unlimited convoy. It remains now to ſee whether the other provinces will do the ſame, and it is not doubted but they will agree to the firſt; but opinions differ as to the latter, particularly ſince the laſt memorial preſented by Sir Joſeph Yorke." [*See laſt Mercury.*]

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, March 22.

"People begin to fear greatly what may be the event of things, when the ſeveral memorials, which are now before the ſupreme council, come to be anſwered. It does not ſeem as if either of the belligerent powers will be ſatisfied with a bare neutrality from this republic; the government are quite at their *ne plus* how to conduct themſelves. The affair of Count Byland makes more noiſe, as we arrive nearer a criſis of determination. Several blame the government for granting a convoy to ſhips laden with ſuch materials; while others as ſtrongly inſiſt the Engliſh have acted very arbitrarily in that buſineſs. The next month muſt produce ſomething which is anxiouſly and eagerly looked forward to."

Yeſterday morning, a meſſenger arrived with diſpatches from Sir Joſeph Yorke at the Hague, which were immediately forwarded to Windſor; alſo a meſſenger with diſpatches at Count Welderen's, the Dutch Ambaſſador.

By the Dutch mail which arrived on Monday evening, diſpatches were ſaid to be received, that a ſhip had arrived at Amſterdam from St Euſtatia, which reported, that intelligence had been received there, while he was under ſailing orders, of a ſecret expedition having gone from Jamaica; that at the time of his ſailing, a ſhip had arrived, which gave an account that the force mentioned as above had gone againſt La Vera Cruz, which was taken, together with ſeveral veſſels in the harbour.

The conduct of the Dutch in the preſent war, is a further confirmation of their ingratitude. They take ſtores for France under their protection; they prohibit ſupplies from being ſent to Gibraltar. In the reign of Queen Eliſabeth they addreſſed the Engliſh Crown in all humbleneſs; they were then "the weak and diſtreſſed States of Holland;" and England, by the force of her arms, elevated them to the dignity of their "High Mightineſſes." Yet, in the very ſucceeding reign, that of James the Firſt, they maſſacred the Engliſh at Amboyna, and attempted to ſeize upon the Eaſt-India ſettlements. They have now broken through treaties, but if they do not give immediate ſatisfaction, it is hoped they will receive immediate chaſtiſement.

It is reported, that an embargo will be laid on all Dutch ſhips and veſſels which remain in the river or in any of the Engliſh ports, in caſe the Court of Holland takes no notice of the memorial which Sir Joſeph York delivered in to them.

From the variety of reports prevailing, as well in France as here, relative to Admiral Parker's having fallen in with La Motte Piquet, we may hope the apprehenſions of our enemies are not altogether groundleſs, and that we may ſhortly have it properly authenticated, that ſomething at leaſt has been accompliſhed by our gallant Commander.

All parties are buſily employed at this time in canvaſſing the ſeveral counties and boroughs throughout the kingdom, under an idea that Parliament will be diſſolved immediately on the cloſe of the preſent ſeſſions.

The preſent ſcheme of Adminiſtration is ſaid to be that of diſſolving the Parliament the 26th of April.

There are letters in town, dated Bruſſels the 23d inſtant, of good authority, which predict a revolution in the French Miniſtry. Whether any intention of change really exiſts or not, there is little doubt but Monſieur Sartine daily loſes ground at Court, and, which is not always the caſe under ſuch circumſtances, has forfeited, in a great meaſure, the confidence and good opinion of the people. The current appellation given him is that of the unfortunate Miniſter.

By a letter received at Goſport from Capt Harriſon, of the Good-Deſign, to his brother, dated at Gibraltar the 5th inſt. we are informed that Gibraltar is again blocked up by Don Barcelo, whoſe force conſiſts of 30 ſail of various ſizes, and that nothing can come out or go in. Our ſhips there, now blocked up, are the Edgar of 74; Panther of 60; and Porcupine and Enterprize frigates. *St James's Chron.*

The French have permitted ſome of their beſt and moſt experienced engineers to go over into the American ſervice. Among them is the celebrated Cerenzo, a Neapolitan by birth, who has been in the pay of France upwards of thirty years.

The French homeward-bound Weſt India fleet, arrived at Rochelle, are deeply laden with ſugar, coffee, cotton, indigo, &c. and were inſured in London at 25 per cent.

The St Domingo men, which are arrived at Rochelle, muſt have ſlipped out in the night, and got clear of the iſlands without Admiral Parker's having any intelligence of them.

On ſtrict enquiry at both Lloyd's Coffee-Houſes, no account has been received of the arrival of ſixty St Domingo ſhips at Rochelle. The three ſhips under-mentioned were the only entered, Le Eulilie, Eugene; La Cibele, Jarnan; and La Fille, Du Cap, from St Domingo.

By the Cartel for the exchange of priſoners with France, we have already received 18,000 ſeamen, and after delivering an equal number, with that the French have of ours, we ſhall ſtill have a ſurplus of 6500 of theirs.

There are only the following ſhips miſſing of the Jamaica fleet, viz. the Brothers, Captain Gall; and the Goldſmith, Capt. Curtis; but it is feared the laſt is taken.

This morning 40 per cent. was offered on the Brothers, Gall, one of the Jamaica ſhips which is miſſing, but refuſed, as it is feared that ſhe is either loſt or taken.

Yeſterday advice was received from Cork, that the Speak, Captain Laws, and the Calvert, Captain Belby, both miſſing ſhips, from Jamaica, are put in there.

The Jenny, Walker, from the Leeward Iſlands, is arrived at Liverpool. She ſailed after the fleet, and run it without convoy. A man who came expreſs from Liverpool to ſtop the inſurance, which was to have been made on the above ſhip, ſet out on Tueſday at five o'clock in the afternoon, and got to town yeſterday ſoon after three in the afternoon.

The man who came to town yeſterday from Liverpool in twenty-three hours, with advice of a ſhip being arrived there from the Leeward Iſlands, ſaved by it 400 l. the policy not being finiſhed for inſuring her for ſeveral thouſand pounds. Had he been two hours longer the inſurance would have been completed.

The Lords of the Admiralty have confirmed the Captains and other officers in their appointments in the capturer of the Spaniſh and French man of war given them, as due to their merit, by the Admirals Rodney and Digby, and alſo the officers appointed to the Britiſh ſhips in lieu of them ſo promoted.

His Majeſty's ſhip Fortitude, of 74 guns, that was launched laſt week from Greenland-dock, is ordered to be rigged and fitted out for ſea with all diſpatch, ſhe being appointed to join the grand fleet of obſervation which is to rendezvous at Spithead.

All officers and privates now on furlow from the ſeveral regiments on duty in Great Britain, as well the militia as regulars, are ordered to join their reſpective corps by the 12th of next month at fartheſt.

We are informed, that the land forces, and a part of the ſquadron now going out, under Commodore Walſingham, are deſtined for an attempt on the Spaniſh ſettlements in the Bay of Mexico.

This morning, notice was given to the ſhips in the river bound to Quebec, and other places in America, to get round to Portſmouth as faſt as poſſible, as the convoy would ſail the firſt fair wind after the 10th of April.

A private letter from Cadiz mentions, that they have 26 tranſports which are taking in proviſions, and are to ſail with their fleet the middle of April, but where deſtined is not known.

A thouſand Spaniſh priſoners are ordered to be ſent to Shrewſbury to occupy the priſon in that town which was taken for the French, but not inhabited, the cartel with France being ſettled before government had occaſion for it.

Our laſt letters from Brunſwick bring word, that when the poſt ſet out, the reigning Duke was at the laſt extremity, and it is thought the next poſt will bring the melancholy account of his death.

From Breſt we have an account of the following very extraordinary event: "On the 9th of this month a large Dutch veſſel was diſcovered floating about near the port, which was ſoon perceived to be without either pilot or ſailors, and the ſea being tolerably calm, two ſmall veſſels went out to ſee what they could make of her, and, as ſoon as they approached, they were ſurpriſed with the ſight of a man hanging on the main-yard; ſome of the men went on board the veſſel, and found it was the Captain, and that all the crew lay dead upon the deck; and, what was moſt extraordinary, they were nailed down. The veſſel was brought into port, when it was found that not the leaſt part of her cargo was touched. This very extraordinary event raiſed every body's curioſity, and veſſels were immediately diſpatched to ſee if any thing could be found out to diſcover by whom and how this horrid maſſacre has been committed."

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board one of his Majeſty's ſhip of war under Sir Peter Parker, in the Weſt Indies, to a nobleman of the firſt conſequence in Ireland, dated Barbadoes, Feb. 19.

"Commodore Collingwood has chaſed La Mothe Piquet into Guadaloupe, where he remains with five ſail of the line and ſome frigates; whether we ſhall attack him or not is not yet known, though I fear his ſituation will not admit of it. I wiſh we may ſtrike a blow of ſome kind, as we have the ſea here to ourſelves; ſo many of their cruiſers have been taken of late that they cannot ſtir out of their ports. Every body here is wallowing in dollars and joes. We have juſt now received accounts that 3000 men, bound for Georgia in 30 tranſports, were blown off the coaſt of America and put into Antigua, which I hope will enable us to do ſomething."

By a letter from Jamaica to a gentleman in Newcaſtle, dated Feb. 14, we are informed, that the French have laid an embargo on all American ſhips in their iſlands, under a pretence of Congreſs negociating a ſeparate peace with the mother country.

In confirmation of the above, the following is extracted from the Whitehaven news-paper of Tueſday laſt;

A letter from a gentleman in Jamaica, dated Feb. 14. to a merchant in Whitehaven, has the following intelligence:—"Captain Barras of the Peter, (belonging to Whitehaven) is arrived here from St Euſtatia, and brings an account that the French in the Windward Iſlands have ſtopped all the American veſſels, on hearing that the latter were making peace with the Court of London."

By a letter from Rotterdam the 21ſt ult. we are informed, that the ſame perſon who tranſlated Dr Wilſon's Hiſt. of Philip II. has juſt now advertiſed a tranſlation into Dutch and French of the Rev. Dr Lothian's Hiſtory of the United Provinces, lately publiſhed here.

On Thurſday laſt died at Methven, in the 88th year of her age, Mrs Eliſabeth Alexander, daughter of the late George Alexander of Peppermill, Eſq;

For ſome time before the middle of laſt week, the rigour of a ſevere winter ſeemed to have given place to the benign influence of the Spring. Since Thurſday, however, the weather has been almoſt as bad as during any part of the winter. A bleak eaſt wind, accompanied with hail and ſnow, has blown almoſt without intermiſſion; and it is now as cold and diſagreeable as if it were Chriſtmas eve.

A country correſpondent ſays, The Spaniards, though a gallant people, ſeem, from their intercourſe with the French, to have imbibed their ſpirit of gaſconading; and that the Spaniſh Admiral's account of his defeat, although he has no doubt of that Gentleman's valour, puts him much in mind of that facetious knight Sir John Falſtaff's ſtory to the Prince of Wales. Our correſpondent conſiders the Spaniard's relation as too minute for his ſituation; the Engliſh ſhips that were *beat off*, he imagines, only tacked to make way for others to throw in their broadſides, or perhaps were drove forward by the violence of the ſtorm; the *five* veſſels that kept up a fire upon the Phœnix, at once, *along-ſide*, *a-head*, and *a-ſtern*, may be compared to Falſtaff's *eleven men in buckram*; and it may be aſked the gallant Admiral, *How the Devil couldſt thou know theſe knaves, when it was ſo dark thou couldſt not ſee thy* HAND?

Extract of a letter from Kirkwall, March 11.

"On the 9th inſtant was put on ſhore in Elwick-road, by ſtreſs of weather, the ——— of Leith, Conquer, but has not received any conſiderable damage."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, March 29.

"The martial ſpirit diffuſed thoughout this kingdom, ſeems every day to gather ſtrength; and the gallant patriotic flame glows with unremitting ardour. No leſs than five new corps have been embodied ſince the firſt of January laſt, under leaders as diſtinguiſhed for their ſteadineſs in their country's cauſe, as for their good ſenſe and perſonal courage. The armourers are every where at work, cannon is caſting, and a number of camp equipages are actually making in this city for the volunteer army.

"The crews of three of our packet-boats, who, we hear, in a mutinous manner laſt week refuſed to ſail from Holyhead, were on Monday impreſſed, and ſent on board the tender in this harbour.

"The account of the loſs of the Fame privateer, of this port, as lately mentioned in the papers, proves devoid of foundation, letters being received yeſterday from Captain Moore, who commands her, ſubſequent to the ſuppoſed action, in which it was ſaid ſhe was ſunk, adviſing that ſhe had made ſome captures, and was all well."

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

An ESSAY *on* DREAMING.

Dreams lift up Fools. Whoſo regardeth dreams, is like him that catcheth at a ſhadow, and followeth the wind, Eccleſiaſt. xxxiv. 1, 2.

I Read, not long ago, two papers of the *Mirror on Dreaming*, with due attention. I have no objection to the firſt practical uſe we are adviſed to make of them, *viz. Phyſical admonitions*; but I cannot readily agree to the ſecond, which the author has pointed out, their being ſerviceable as means of our *moral improvement*. As I do not know how to find a place in that refined compoſition, I take the liberty of offering my thoughts, on this ſubject, to your uſeful paper.

I alſo am a dreamer of dreams, as well as the learned gentleman in the *Mirror*, and have had ſufficient leiſure for many years, to make obſervations on their origin and end. It would be tireſome to your readers, were I to oppoſe to the accounts of dreams given by that philoſopher, other quotations from authors of equal authority; or were I to attempt to refute his own ingenious theories, by a diſplay of my talents. But, as in natural hiſtory, or phyſics, one ſound experiment is worth an hundred conjectural theories, I ſhall reſt my opinion on ſuch as I have made myſelf with the greateſt accuracy, not doubting that I ſhall be able to convince you, and the impartial public (though I am but an obſcure individual), that the agreeable, or diſagreeable nature of our dreams, depends chiefly (I do no ſay entirely) on the *kind of ſuppers* that we eat.

That my obſervations on this *airy ſubject* may have the *more weight*, I muſt inform you, that I am one of that *reſpectable*, though often little *reſpected*, order of men, in this country called *Probationers*, and that I have been in this ſtate of *probation* for nine long years. The firſt five of them I ſpent in three different families that ſhall be nameleſs, as tutor to their ſeveral heirs. But as, during that whole period, I was young, and credulous, and ſanguine, and made a light ſupper, for moſt part, with my pupils in our own room, I dreamed every night of a church, or a ſteeple, or the ringing of bells, having been ſufficiently intoxicated with the fair promiſes of the firſt vacant living within their power (which I thought very great) that I had received through the day from my patrons or their ladies.

I need not trouble you with the circumſtances that made me leave off that manner of dreaming: You will eaſily gueſs, that, as I grew older, I became leſs a dupe to my own deſires and inclinations. It is proper, however, that you

should know, that, for four years past, I have been established in the family of a Baronet, who keeps as good a table, and sees as much company, in town and country, as any gentleman of his rank in the kingdom. He is one one of those too who treats his son's tutor with good manners, and some degree of respect, judging that to be most likely way of making him be listened to by his pupil. By these means it is, Sir, that, though I am merely a scholar of fortune, and have no expectation of rising to more than an hundred a-year, yet I have, for four years past, in every article, except pocket-money, fine clothes, and *fashionable vices* (at which last I may not aspire), lived like a man of two thousand a-year. It is necessary, that you should be made acquainted with this circumstances, that the indigestion, the flatulency, and crudities of which I complain, and my attention *to my suppers and their consequences*, may not appear wholly incredible.

This being my station in life, and the state of my health, I must declare, that no degree of application to study in which I have ever engaged (and I have sometimes read sixteen hours a day) has ever deprived me of sound rest. *Composition*, in particular, I have always found an excellent *soporific*. When I have finished a sermon to my own mind, I go to bed with a fernity, that never fails to produce the most profound repose. Nay, so far is thinking intensely upon one subject apt to hurt a man's health, depress his spirits, or occasion frightful dreams, that for the four years I mentioned above, when I thought the whole time *of a church or its relatives*, I had the most agreeable slumbers that ever man was blest with, accompanied with none but pleasing dreams. Neither do I admit that the passions, independent of *the last meal*, give any colour to the reveries of the night; for I have felt them all in their turns, and could never observe, (unless they were combined with a heavy supper) that they ever gave me *disquiet* in my sleep.

This is the reason I suppose why the Romans, who were a wise people, made *supper their principal meal*, that every man, out of the variety served up, might chuse for himself such dishes and wines as he knew from experience would secure to him *pleasing dreams* through the following night.

But as my opinion on this *fleeting subject* depends entirely on *solid facts*, to which I have told you I must appeal, I shall give you a few instances in point, that fully prove to me, that in the affair of *dreams*, all depends on the *supper one eats*; and that, farther than *that*, they have little or no relation to what is *past*, any more than they have to *what is to come*.

About this time twelvemonths, when the Miss Thomsons from —— shire were in town, I attended them and their party to one of the oister cellars, where, after an evening spent in mirth and gaity, and great variety of that delicious food, having retired to rest, I passed the night in *Mahomet's Paradise*, attended with his *Houries*, and all the *delights* that can enchant the senses.

Not long after that, having eaten some *fried plumb-pudding* at supper to please Sir James, together with a great quantity of *bedeviled gizzards*, and drank a bottle of *hot gin punch*, I dreamed of nothing all night but the mouth of Carron furnace, and the Inquisition, and the Protestant Interest, and the Popish chapel in flames.

At another time I ate too much pickled sturgeon, and drank a whole bottle of strong ale, together with a few glasses of new fiery Port. That night (I never shall forget it) I dreamt that our chambermaid, Tibby, had accused me of being the father of her child, and threatened strongly to write about it to old Mass John ——, if I would not consent to marry her, as I had promised when it was begot.

One evening in the beginning of winter, Sir James —— having seen his brother's name mentioned honourably in the Gazette, invited some friends to supper, and entertained them with his best wines. I, who took care to eat nothing but the leg of a woodcock, and some nice custard, and who was ordered to sit still by the Baronet, found the happy effects of

"The gay, serene, good natured Burgundy." ARMS.

For though I did not fall soon asleep, being very well entertained with my own thoughts, yet when I did, I dreamed that I had the honour to dine with the —— club, where, being well received by a reverend gentleman who is much a friend to our order, I was likewise taken notice of by the Rev. ——, the Rev. Dr ——, and by ——, Esq; and thus brought by degrees into conversation, till at length overcoming my natural *sheepishness*, I became more than a silent member of the most enlightened and agreeable company it had been my fortune ever to be in. This dream produced another still more pleasing; for happening to tell it at the Cross next day to a circle of my acquaintance, I was overheard by a certain *Nabob*, who sometimes visits at our house, from whom I received an invitation to supper a few days after. Here, besides a very choice company, and a light and elegant repast, I was regaled with *Madeira and claret*; and, to crown all, with a bowl of admirable *rack punch*, a liquor which I had never tasted before.

That night my dreams were uncommonly pleasant; for, I thought that Miss Lydia Thomson came gliding into my room, in the very gown she had allowed me to chuse for her when she was last in town; and hastily addressing me, as I was just ready to go abroad, told me, that the old gentleman was dead; that Sir James had presented me to the living; and that we had nothing to do but to fly there and take possession: On which, taking me by the hand, I found myself in an instant seated by her side in a winged chariot, which carried us through the air, as swift as thought, to that delightful spot near the setting sun, which is so much the object of my wishes and hopes. There we wandered in that charming dale, side by side, with unspeakable satisfaction, planning all our useful alterations and elegant improvements; till, at last, pulling too hard at a ruinous gate that led from the garden into the church-yard, an ancient *scrub in wood*, covered with stuff and galloons, fell from the head of the venerable pile where I lay, and, giving me a smart rap on the *occiput*, awaked me, when I found, with extreme regret, that it was all a dream.

But that I may not exceed the bounds of a letter, I shall only relate to you, as exactly as I can, my dream of last night.

Our whole family being abroad, I was willing to gratify our old housekeeper, by supping with her; when, having taken an immoderate quantity of *Dunlop cheese fricassed*, (which, in spite of all my experience, I can never resist) I had drank nearly a bottle of *currant wine* of her making, which she calls *Old Hock*, she persuaded me to conclude the repast with an hot pot of ale, into which she put a dram of brandy, a quarter of an ounce of ginger, some allspice, and some sugar, which, she said, she took every night to dispel the wind.

It had not such effect, however, on me; for, no sooner was I asleep, which was the moment my head was at the pillow, than I fell into the greatest perplexity imaginable. My first reverie was, that I had engaged to preach in the New Church for Dr B——, before all the Judges and Magistrates: And that I might not be too far *behind my celebrated employer*, being desirous to make myself perfect master of my favourite discourse, I sought for it with ineffectual efforts formore than a couple of hours, till at last I found it beneath my bed, gnawed to a thousand pieces, by that puppy with the outlandish name, that follows my pupil sometimes into my room. I then tried to supply my loss by recollection, and spent another long hour in turning over the leaves of my Bible, without ever being able to find out the text, or to call to mind a single word of it.—In the twinkling of an eye, I found myself transported to the neighbourhood of London, (in which city I had once resided for six weeks with the family) where I thought I was trudging along the road, going to Newington to preach for Dr Isaac Watts, long since dead. Hot as the morning was, I had put on my great coat, (the ginger I suppose), lest it should rain in the evening, and spoil my best suit. I walked and better walked, but never could arrive at the place. At last I descried a village and a meeting-house. Being a little ashamed of my great coat, in so warm a day, I hung it on the branch of a tree within sight of the meeting-house. As I approached nearer to the place, I observed a farmer directing his servants to lay some sheaves of straw on the roof of a house: I accosted him, and asked, If this was not the Lord's Day?—"To be sure, (says he) Master, I knows it is Sunday well "enough; but I foresee a great thunder-storm, and must "mend the hole in my barn, for all that." Upon this, some drops of rain fell from the clouds. I looked back for my great coat: but, it was gone! The thunder roared!—(It was our stable-boy rolling a pin along the garret-floor above me, where our maids were mangling.)—I started from my sleep, and was very happy to find that my dream was done—so, I dare say, is the reader. ——I am, &c.

New Town. SOMNIOSUS.

To the Publisher of the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

SIR,

I OBSERVE, in your paper of Wednesday last, a paragraph respecting the Montrose Woollen Manufactory. It must give real pleasure to every well-wisher of his country, to be informed of the improvements of manufacturers, in whatever part of it. It is with regret, however, we must take notice of some circumstances mentioned, which seem to be published rather with an intention of hurting other manufacturers than of giving general agreeable intelligence. It is said, that they have two years successively gained the premium for the *Best Superfine Broad Cloth made in Scotland*, from which it seems to be inferred, that there are no broad cloths made any where in Scotland so good, though it is certain that a manufacturer in Edinburgh gained the same premium for two years before that time, and was excluded from competing, by the rules of the Honourable Trustees, though he still carries on that manufacture, with equal success. It is again said, That *the Manufacturers about Edinburgh* asserted the Montrose cloth was English. What may have been said by a manufacturer competing with them will not be refused: But it is expressly denied that ever this was said by any manufacturer *in* Edinburgh. It is believed, there is broad cloth made there equal to any brought from England. I am, &c.

Edin. March 31. 1780. PRO PATRIA.

THE following is the preface to the second Edition of Mr Colvill's Poem, to the memory of the Honourable COLONEL MAITLAND.

WITH invincible spirit, although wasted by a lingering sickness, COLONEL MAITLAND conducted FRAZER'S HIGHLANDERS through the various fatigues of a perplexing, laborious, and hazardous march, to withstand the hitherto successful progress of the arms of *Bourbon* and the revolted *colonies*. The prefence and heroic exertions of so GREAT A CHARACTER aroused the valour of the BRITISH FORCES, to discharge their important trust in the hour of danger. THE council of war were on the very brink of signing a capitulation, when COLONEL MAITLAND gave his voice for a bloody resistance, and threatened to report the officer to his SOVEREIGN who should propose such a cowardly surrender. The speech and spirit of the HERO entered deep into the minds of the council. They cried out with one voice, "to abide the onset, to contend for the rights and glory of their country."

AFTER many shining proofs of zeal and activity, of resolution and manly preseverance, he had the distinguished fortune to repulse the united forces of the enemy in that memorable and desperate assault, which they made upon the British lines on the ever famous 9th of October 1779. Count D'Estaing, Count Polaski, the French Generals Dillon and Fontaing, with the Rebel chiefs, Price la Motte, and Rutledge, (who was killed by the very gallant Captain Tawse, after having twice planted the American standard on the principal redoubt,) with all the flower of their troops were either desperately wounded or slain.

But behold the inscrutible ways of destiny! Scarce had Providence raised up this Deliverer of BRITAIN, to check the growth of an unnatural rebellion, and to turn the scourge of a calamitous and bloody war against the house of Bourbon, when the joy of the victorious army, of his country, and of all good men, was damped by his death. Worn out by the most excessive toil and anxiety of mind, the HERO expired while the enemy were accomplishing their ignominious retreat.

BRITONS! acknowledge the hand of Heaven in all these important services of the Honourable COLONEL MAITLAND, who, in the face of envy, and opposition, of peril and death, and superior to every consideration which spurs on the disappointed and malignant petulance of our most distinguished modern *Pseuds-Patriots*, heroically re-established the declining glory of the British arms, in one of those important and critical moments which decide the fall or the rise of nations.

IMITATE the active zeal, the unshaken loyalty, the enterprising courage, the manly ardour, and perseverance, of this truly noble and distinguished PATRIOT, who died, like another WOLFE, in almost the moment of victory, struggling to sustain the INTERESTS and the GLORY of his COUNTRY, against the most formidable combination of her enemies.

DYSART, 27th Jan. 1780.

Leith Shipping.

ARRIVED,

Ships.	*Belonging to.*	*Masters.*	*Whence.*	*Cargo.*
Agnes,	Kincardine,	Millar,	Ely,	grain.
Betty & Peggy,	Ro-ness,	Robertson,	Ro-ness,	ditto.
Jean & Janet,	Kincardine,	Higgins,	Kennet,	whisky.
Mary Ross,	Banff,	Brodie,	Banff,	ballast.

ARRIVED IN THE ROAD,

Elisabeth,	Easterezer,	Pederson, Wind, N. N. E.	Easterezer,	timber.

Orkney Shipping.

Sailed from Stromness, March 6.

The Sun, of and from Campbeltoun, Sinclair, for Copenhagen.

Remain, 11.

The Delight of and from Whitby, Smith, for Davis's Straits; Janet of and for Carron, Logan, from Easdale; the Rachel of Stromness, Clouston, from ditto; and, the Mary and Betty of ditto, Smith, from Berwick, for Highlands.

In Kirkwall Road,

The Priscilla of Shields, Franks; and the Marlborough of ditto, Franks, both for Davis's Straits.

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†§† As this publication is, in its nature, new, so it is hoped it will be found both useful and entertaining, not only to boys, but also to those of a more advanced age, who have not leisure to search through a number of different authors.

Schoolmasters and others who may have occasion for quantities, will please send their orders to J. Porteous as soon as possible, that the number of copies to be thrown off may be ascertained.

ALEXANDER LIVINGSTON,

Opposite Chapel of Ease, Crosscausey, Edinburgh,

WITH the greatest respect and gratitude, offers his best thanks to the acceptance of his Friends, and the Public in general, for the encouragement he has hitherto met with: Begs leave to inform them, That he has got to hand some thousand weights of BOHEA and GREEN TEAS; WINES, SPIRITS, and GROCERIES; all of the best kinds, and upon the most reasonable terms: A few firkins and half firkins fine DUTCH BUTTER: Juicy LEMONS, and fine high-coloured ORANGES for Marmalade.

Commissions by letter or otherwise, will be punctually answered.

To be SUNK for an ANNUITY during Life,

ONE THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

Apply to James Thomson writer to the signet.

To be LET, for such a number of years as may be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitsunday 1780,

THE MANSION-HOUSE of PITCAIRLY,

with Garden, Office-houses, Farm-steading, and about 150 acres of ground, all inclosed and subdivided, lying within a mile of the port of Newburgh, in the parish thereof, and shire of Fife. The house is large and commodious; the ground-storey consisting of a kitchen, scullery, laundry, servants hall, two rooms for servants, milk-house, and three vaulted cellars; and the second storey consisting of a dining-room, 30 feet by 21, drawing-room 24 by 16, and thirteen bed-rooms in that and the third storey, most of which have dressing-rooms off them, with closets and other conveniencies. The offices are new and convenient, and situated at a small distance from the house. The inclosures, which have long been in the natural possession of the proprietor, are mostly in grass, and are all in excellent order; are well watered, and have good shades. The farm-steading is at a proper distance from the house, and is very complete.

If the farm is thought too large, a smaller quantity of ground will be let along with the house.

The premisses are situated in a good neighbourhood, in the midst of a good sporting country, and near several market-towns.

The house will be let furnished or unfurnished; or, if the tacksman inclines, he may have all or any part of the furniture at a valuation.

As also to be LET, and entered to immediately, or at Martinmas 1780,

The Farm of EASTER LOMBENNY, which is of a good black soil, of large extent, and lies within a short mile of the port of Newburgh. The labouring of this farm is so far advanced, that the seed may be put in the ground as soon as the season will permit.

Proposals may be made to the proprietor, at the house of Pitcairly, by Falkland, or to James Thomson writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

GRASS PARKS.

TO be LET, by public voluntary roup, at Calder House, upon Thursday the 13th of April 1780, Several GRASS PARKS, all well fenced, sheltered, and watered, some of them for pasture, and others for hay, to be entered to immediately after the roup, and possessed till Martinmas next.

They lie near the village of Midcalder, about twelve measured miles from Edinburgh, on the Glasgow road, and will be shown by James Millar, at Calder House, any time before the roup.

Not to be repeated.

SALE OF LANDS.

To be SOLD by private bargain,

THE Lands of WILLOWYARDS, in the parish of Beith, shire of Ayr.

The Lands consist of about one hundred and eighty English acres of arable ground, all inclosed and subdivided into eighteen fields, with a fine belt of planting surrounding the greatest part of the grounds. There is a good house and garden stocked with fruit trees, and an elegant court of offices newly erected. The lands are mostly laid down with clover and rye-grass in the finest order and high condition, having been under a course of improvement for some years past, limed and fallowed. There is a valuable flag and stone quarry opened, and it is believed there is coal and lime in the grounds; but both these articles are in such plenty, and at hand, that no essay has been made for them.

These lands are very pleasantly situated along the side of Kilburny Loch, which abounds with pike and perch, are within half a mile of Beith, a post and market town, in the midst of the silk and thread manufactories, where the produce of the lands may be disposed of to the best advantage, being eight miles to the west of Paisley on the road to Irvine, and in the exact centre between Paisley and Irvine, Kilmarnock and Greenock.

The lands hold of the Earl of Eglinton, and pay an annual feu duty of ten merks Scots, are exempt from teind and multure, and are valued in the cess-books at one hundred and fourteen pounds Scots. The titles deeds are clear, and the purchaser may have immediate possession of the whole premisses, excepting thirty acres, on which there is to run three years of a tack.

The lands will be shown by Baillie John Stewart in Beith, who is authorised to conclude a bargain.

N. B. If not sold before the 1st of May, the parks, which are all fenceible and well watered, will be let for hay or pasture till the term of Martinmas.

The new court of offices being very large and commodious, are well adapted for carrying on an extensive brewery and distillery. The popularity of the country adjacent, must insure a great consumpt, and they may be let separately to advantage.

Wooden Materials of a Church to be SOLD,

CONSISTING of a very good Pulpit and Precentor's Desk, made of wainscot; a great variety of Seats of all dimensions, of fir; a number of beams and Pillars supporting the galleries, almost new; four fluted Corinthian Columns, with very rich capitals carved and gilded; an elegant Cornish above ditto, enriched; the columns and cornish made of wainscot, admirably adapted for a family-seat in a country church, or a free mason's lodge; and also a great variety of other articles. They will be sold cheap for ready money.—Apply to Francis Braidwood, Lady Stair's Close, Lawn-market, Edinburgh.

F. Braidwood has on hand a good assortment of Cabinet and Upholstery Furniture, in the newest taste, and of the very best materials. Likewise sells Mahogany, Wainscot, and other wood, in any quantity, upon reasonable terms.

TWO HOUSES to LET,

And to be entered to at Whitsunday next.

ONE HOUSE situated in the Mint, fit for the accommodation of a genteel family, and presently possessed by Captain Hary Rutherford.

The other HOUSE, in the first storey of Milne's land, in the Meal-market, Cowgate, consisting of five rooms and a kitchen.

Apply to George Sandy under keeper of the signet.

Not to be repeated.

TO be LET, furnished, for such a number of years as shall be agreed upon, and entered to at the term of Whitsunday next,

The House of CARROLSIDE, with the

Kitchen-garden, Orchard, Pigeon-house, and Offices, together with about twelve acres of ground, all presently possessed by Captain Falconer, and lying in the parish of Earlston, and county of Berwick.

The house is pleasantly situated on the banks of the water of Leader, thirty miles south from Edinburgh, on the great road to London by Kelso and Jedburgh. It lies ten miles from Kelso, and six from Melrose and Lauder, which are all good market-towns.

For more particular information, apply to William Riddel writer to the signet.

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And from York to London, - -	2	2 0
	L. 4	17 0

Passengers taken up on the road from Edinburgh to Newcastle to pay 3½ d. per mile; from Newcastle to London 3 d. per mile. To be allowed 14 lib. of luggage; and all above to pay, from Edinburgh to Newcastle 2 d. per lib. from Newcastle to York 1½ d. per lib. and from York to London 3 d. per lib.

The proprietors not to be accountable for any thing above the value of 5 l. unless the value thereof be specified, and paid for at the time of delivery.

Also, a NEW DILIGENCE from Edinburgh to Glasgow by Kirkliston, Linlithgow, Falkirk, Kilsyth, and Kirkintulloch, and from Glasgow to Edinburgh by the same road, sets out every day at eight o'clock in the morning (Sunday excepted) from Duncan M'Farlane's, White Hart Inn, foot of the Pleasance, Edinburgh; and from William Reid's, at the Union and Crown Inn, Gallowgate, Glasgow; each passenger to pay 12 s.

As the above are quite new undertakings, and will give the public an easy and convenient opportunity of passing through a number of trading towns, to which at present there is no passage of this kind, the proprietors humbly hope for the favour and encouragement of the public, which will be gratefully received, and no endeavours spared for good accommodation on their part.

HOUSES IN EDINBURGH.

TO be exposed to SALE by public roup, within the British Coffee-house, upon Thursday the 6th of April 1780, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon, the following subjects:

I. THAT LODGING in Gavinloch's Land, opposite to the head of Forrester's Wynd, being the sixth storey above the shops, consisting of eight fire-rooms, with kitchen, cellar, and other conveniencies, possessed by Mr Graham, and which was formerly let in two separate houses, at the rent of 24 l.

II. THAT LODGING being the third storey in the front of Mylne's Square, entering by the scale stair on the right hand, consisting of six fire-rooms with closets, kitchen, garret, two cellars, and other conveniencies, lately possessed by Mrs Murray, at the yearly rent of 36 l.

III. A HOUSE lying in the back part of the said Square, being the second storey down stairs, and consisting of three fire-rooms, with kitchen, and other conveniencies, as presently possessed by William Leys, at the yearly rent of 8 l.

IV. Another HOUSE, being the uppermost storey of the tenement lying on the north side of the High Street, entering by a fore-stair, within the strait of the Netherbow, and consisting of two fire-rooms, with kitchen, possessed by David Farquharson, at the yearly rent of 8 l. Sterling.

V. THAT SHOP and DWELLING-HOUSE, lying on the south side of the High Street, at the head of Dickson's Close, lately possessed by Mrs Maitland Bannantyne grocer, and now by Miss Pillans, at the yearly rent of 18 l. Sterling.

For further particulars, enquire at John Moir writer to the signet.

TO be SOLD, by private bargain, on or before Wednesday the 14th April 1780, by Charles Macvey at Craigtown, near Alloa,

THE SLOOP ALEXANDER and MARY,

with her Boat-boat, Furniture, and Apparelling, as she presently lies at Kennetpans, burden about 60 tons.

This Sloop is in good condition, well founded, with good sails, cables, anchors, &c. draws only eight feet water when loaded, and will be sold at a moderate price.

FOR SALE,

ON Friday the 14th April curt. at eleven o'clock forenoon, at Mrs Ritchie's, shore of Leith,

The Brig RACE-HORSE, lately arrived from Oporto, now lying in Leith harbour, burden about 70 tons, brought home 100 pipes wine and oil, draws eight feet water, and is well adapted for the coasting trade.

For particulars, apply to George Lindsay shipmaster in Leith, who will show the vessel and her materials.

To the NOBILITY, GENTRY, &c.

FOREIGN CHINA to be sold by Auction, by

Mr FIDLER, Auctioneer from London, every day this Week, at the Shakespeare Tap-room, back of Prince's street, New Town, (sale to begin at eleven in the morning, and four in the afternoon each day); being part of the Cargo of the Modeste French East Indiaman, late prize to his Majesty's ship Porcupine, upwards of seven tons weight; among which are the following articles, viz.

Services of blue and white dishes and plates.	Jars and beakers.
Tureens and dishes.	Paper hangings for rooms.
Soup dishes and plates.	Bottles and basons; sets of mugs.
Desert, water plates, &c.	Japanned dressing boxes for ladies.
Great variety of complete tea-sets of the best Nankeen blue.	Toilets.
Sets of rich coloured ditto.	Quadrille boxes, fish and counters.
Bowls and basons, cups and saucers.	India soy, India fans, preserved ginger, &c.
	Sets of large jars chased with gold.

With many other valuable India Goods, too numerous to insert.

A curious assortment of fine CUT GLASS, some fine Persian Pattern CARPETS, two elegant Japan Cabinets, &c.

A handsome discount will be allowed to country shop-keepers.

This collection must positively be sold off.

JUDICIAL SALE,

TO be SOLD, by public roup, under authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session-House of Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 27th of June next, between the hours of 4 and 6 afternoon, the SUBJECTS after-menioned, which belonged to William Hunter of Clerkington, sometime merchant in Dumfries, in the following Lots, viz.

LOT I.

All and Whole the LANDS and BARONY of CLERKINGTON, comprehending the several Farms, Mills, Teinds, and others thereto belonging, all lying within the parish and county of Haddington.

	Sterling.			
The free proven rent of the said lands, after all deductions, and exclusive of the mill-rent amounts to	L. 374	8	11	
Which, at 25 years purchase, the upset price put thereon by the Lords, amounts to				L. 9360 13 5
The free proven mill-rent of said lands is	55	0	0	
Which, at 14 years purchase, the upset price put thereon by the Lords, amounts to				720 0 0
Total free rent,	L. 429	8	11	
Total upset price of the lands and barony of Clerkington,				L. 10080 13 5

These lands, pleasantly situated by the river Tyne, within half a mile of Haddington, and twelve miles of Edinburgh, abound with all the natural beauties that wood and water can afford. They hold blench of the Crown, stand valued in the cess-books at 530 l. 14 s. 2 d. Scots, and entitle the proprietor to vote for, or be elected member of Parliament for the county. The proprietor has also right to the teinds.

Upon the premises is a genteel mansion-house, lately built, not yet finished within, consisting of nine fire-rooms, besides the sunk and garret storeys.—The Garden, containing four acres of fine rich soil, is well stocked with fruit-trees of the best kinds, and partly surrounded by a brick wall ten feet high, and through the whole length of the garden runs a canal of fine clear water, fourteen feet broad.

The several mills on the estate were lately built, and fitted up in a most substantial manner. The new mill, erected within these ten years at a very considerable expence, contains machinery for a meal, flour, and barley mill, and was at first let at 40 l. per annum, although, owing to the present general stagnation in trade, it is just now set at 10 l. But, as the lease on this mill expires a year hence, a considerable rise, if not the old rent, may be expected. By tack on the dovecoat-shot, the rent thereof rises 3 l. a-year for the last nine years of the lease.

The planting on the estate is of considerable value. The timber fit for cutting was by a person of skill estimate two years ago at about 500 l. Sterling, besides some young planting which is in a thriving condition.——Some of the old trees are perhaps the finest and largest in Scotland.

About 80 acres of the lands are presently out of lease, the greatest part whereof are let below 10 s. per acre, and about 50 l. a-year below what the last tacksman paid for them. But, as these lands, and the whole estate, are surrounded with coal and lime, and are so much in the vicinity of Haddington, where there is great command of dung, they are capable of the highest improvement; and there is no doubt, upon a lease, but these lands presently in the proprietor's possession will set at their former, if not an advanced rent.—This estate, about nine years ago sold for 1400 l. above the present upset price.

LOT II.

All and Whole the Lands of KILLYWARREN and PARK, with the pertinents, lying within the parish of Tyaron, and county of Dumfries,

The total gross rent of these lands is	L. 47	0	0	
And, after all deductions, the upset-price thereof, stock, and teind put thereon by the Lords is, -				L. 934 15 3

These Lands lie about twelve miles above Dumfries, hold feu of the Duke of Queensberry for payment of 3 s. 4 d. of feu-duty, and are delightfully situated in a pleasant valley, which is watered by the Shinnel, and finely fringed with natural woods. Any person fond of retirement, or of the rural diversions of fishing and hunting, cannot be more agreeably accommodated. The surrounding hills abound with game, the rivers with trout, and upon the premises is a little villa suited to the estate.

LOT III.

SEVERAL HOUSES and TENEMENTS, lying in the town of Dumfries, belonging to the said William Hunter. The free proven rent whereof is L. 48 14 0

Which, at 13 years purchase, the upset price put thereon by the Lords, amounts to, - - L. 632 5 6

If not sold in one lot, these houses will be exposed in the following lots or parcels:

PARCEL I. The Houses possessed by John Haining, Jean Blackstock, John Gillespie, Benjamin Dawson, and William Gibson; the free yearly rent whereof is	L. 11	3	10½	
Which, at 13 years purchase, the Lords price, amounts to - -				145 10 4½
PARCEL II. The House possessed by Alice Miller and James Wells; the free rent whereof is	11	9	10½	
At 13 years purchase as above, is -				149 8 4½
PARCEL III. The House possessed by David Dinwiddie; the free yearly rent whereof is -	7	19	11	
At 13 years purchase, as above, is				103 8 11
PARCEL IV. The House possessed by John Coulter; the free yearly rent whereof is -	8	19	11	
At 13 years purchase is -				116 18 11
PARCEL V. The House possessed by Robert Ramsay writer; the free yearly rent whereof is -	8	19	11	
At 13 years purchase amounts to				116 18 11
Total upset price of the urban tenements,				L. 632 5 6

These Houses and tenements hold of the town of Dumfries, for payment of 6 d. of feu annual yearly. They were all lately and substantially built, are conveniently and centrically situated for business, and partly front the high street of Dumfries.

The title-deeds of the several subjects above mentioned are quite clear, and, together with the articles and condition of sale, may be seen in the hands of Thomas Bruce depute-clerk of Session, or of James Saunders writer to the signet, Castlehill; to whom any person wanting information as to other particulars may apply.

TO BE SOLD,

A SURPLUS RENT on the farm of Pert,

lately possessed by Mr Joseph Gibb, of 40 l. Sterling yearly, for seventeen years after Whitsunday next. The farm lies in the parish of Logie, and county of Forfar, on the banks of the river Northesk.

For particulars, apply to David Jollie merchant in Arbroath, or Thomas Stewart town-clerk of Montrose.

LANDS IN AYRSHIRE.

TO be SOLD by private bargain, the Lands and Baronies of HAININGROSS, and great part of the Lands and Baronies of CESSNOCK and BARR, in whole or in lots, as formerly advertised; or single farms, as purchasers shall incline. For further particulars apply to the proprietor at Rosemount, near Ayr, or to Matthew Dickie writer in Edinburgh.

To be SOLD by public roup, at Hallyburton, near Coupar of Angus, on Wednesday the 3d of May 1780.

A Parcel of FULL-GROWN TIMBER TREES, consisting of Ash, Scots Elm, Plane, Poplar and Fir. The ash trees are from 10 to 24 inches diameter, and contain about 2000 feet. The elm from 12 to 18 inches, contain about 1550 feet. The plane from 14 to 24 inches, contain 480 feet. The poplar from 12 to 18 inches, contain about 120 feet; and there is about 1000 fir trees from 12 to 18 inches. Also some fir weedings for country use. Hallyburton is about nine miles from Dundee; and carriages can be had at Coupar for transporting the timber to that sea-port, on very reasonable terms, the road being good. Mr Alison at Newhall, or the gardner at Hallyburton, will show the woods.

SALE of OAK WOODS.

To be SOLD by public roup, on Wednesday the 19th day of April curt. in the Annexed Estates Office,

THE OAK and BIRCH WOODS, growing on the farms of Greenock, Gart, and Gartchoash, parts of the annexed estate of Perth, lying near the village Callander of Monteath. These woods are of considerable extent, make three years cutting, commencing in May next, and are conveniently situated for sale, being near the great military-road, about twelve miles west from Stirling, by which the bark can easily be conveyed there, or to Manornook, and shipped for any part of the east coast.

ALSO, at same time and place, there will be Sold by public roup, Those Full grown OAK WOODS, lying on the north side of Lochearn, in the parish of Comrie, being also part of the annexed estate of Perth, These woods are of very considerable extent and excellent quality, make ten years cutting, commencing in May next, and comprehend the whole woods unsold in the parish of Comrie, in said estate. A good Road runs through the greatest part of them, which leads to Perth by the way of Crieff, or to Stirling by the village of Callander.

The Forresters who live in the neighbourhood of the different woods will show them, and their marches; and any further information may be had by applying to Mr Campbell, factor on the said estate of Perth, at Callander of Monteath.

Annexed Estates Office, By order of the Board,
7th March 1780. WM. STEWART BARCLAY, Sec.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

SALE OF THE LANDS OF COLPNA.

Upon Wednesday the 12th day of April curt. betwixt the hours of 4 and 5 afternoon, within the house of Alexander Masson vintner in Aberdeen, will be exposed to voluntary roup and sale

THE Lands and Estate of COLPNA, lying in the parish of Belhelvie and county of Aberdeen. The money-rent for crop 1780 is 252 l. sterling; 17 bolls, 1 firlot, and 3 pecks of meal above eight stone, 1 boll of bear, and 78 hens. The mansion-house, and about 30 acres adjacent, is under no lease; a good part of the estate is inclosed, and the whole marked out for that purpose, according to a neat and regular plan; the soil is excellent, well accommodated with moss and grass; lies within six miles of Aberdeen, and three of Newburgh, hold of the Crown, and entitle to vote for a member to represent the county of Aberdeen in Parliament. The tenants are bound to pay 6¼ per cent. for the money laid out for dyking, hedging, and ditching.

Rentals of the estate to be seen in the hands of John Fraser, writer to the signet, Miln's Court, Edinburgh, which with articles of roup, plan of the estate, and progress of writes, that are clear and unexceptionable, also to be seen in the hands of Hary Lumsden, Advocate in Aberdeen.

LANDSand WOODS in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the King's Arms Tavern at Dumfries, betwixt the hours of twelve at noon and one o' clock afternoon of Thursday the 13th of April 1780,

The Lands and Estate of BARGALLY, lying within the parish of Monygaff, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, consisting of 1700 and odd Scots acres, viz.

	Acres.	*Perch.*
Arable and meadow ground, - -	183	59
Natural wood and planting, - -	146	30
Grazing ground, or sheep pasture, - - -	1380	58
Total acres,	1710	47

The natural wood consists chiefly of oak, interspersed with beech, elm, chesnut oak, birch, allar, &c. The beech and chesnut-oaks are remarkably fine trees, not inferior to any in Scotland. The oak wood is forty years old, and all fit for immediate cutting. The planted trees consist of several hundreds, many fit for masts to ships, particularly the Silver and Spruce Firs.——The situation of the place, ornamented with hills, woods, rocks and water, makes it one of the greatest natural beauties in Britain, so that it has acquired the appellation of *Bargally Paradise.* The tide comes within half a mile of the estate, upon a rivulet which passes close to the wood, and furnishes salmon and very fine trout; and the hills and fields are stocked with a variety of small game.

The estate holds of the Crown, is capable of great improvement at an easy expence, marle being in the ground, and lime and shells may be brought by water, and there are appearances of lead and copper ore in several parts of the ground, some ore having been dug out.

The lands and woods will be sold together, or separately.

For further particulars inquire at Mr David Russel accomptant, or Colquhoun Grant writer to the signet, at Edinburgh, or of James Ramsay writer in Dumfries, who will show the articles of sale and progress of title-deeds (which are clear), the plan of the estate, and estimate of the woods. Any person who would purchase by private contract before the day of sale, may apply as above.

To be SOLD, by private sale,

THE Lands and Teinds of AUCHENFRANKO,

comprehending the farms of Auchenfranko, Whiteyard, Slacks, Moat and Moat-muir mill and mill-lands, with a feu-duty of 7 s. Sterling yearly, betwixt the School-house and the Bridge, set in feu farm to James Maclauchlane smith at Lochrutten Bridge. These lands are all well inclosed and divided, about 500 Scots acres holding of the Crown, with an unexceptionable vote for a member of Parliament, lying on each side of the military road from Barnbachle-hill to Lochrutten Bridge, parish of Lochrutten and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, four miles from Dumfries. The present rent, after payment of public burdens, is 200 l. Sterling, good onsteads of slate houses on every farm. These Lands have the benefit of a medicinal well, fit for recovering agues, and many other disorders. The exposer's author built a large slate house of 8 or 10 fire-rooms, which the tenant sets to those that use the waters. They have also the benefit of joining with a neighbouring heritor in draining Lochrutten Loch, where they will gain near 100 acres of very fine land.

For further particulars, apply to George Maxwell of Munshes, and John Macartney of Halketleaths, or John Syme writer to the signet. And, for further encouragement, the purchaser may keep the price (on proper security) several years in his hands. Its belonging to two proprietors is the reason of this sale.

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